

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N° 953.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1804.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### Banks & Owings,

Have imported from Philadelphia, and are opening for sale, on the lowest terms, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. John Jordan jun. & co. next door to Mr. Seitz's,

British and Spanish superfine and common broad cloths, Constitution and fancy cords, Corduroys, Velvets, Velvetts, Jaconet, tambored & book mullins, Humuhums, Baftas, India shawls, silk and cotton, India, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Chintzes and calicoes of the newest patterns, Irish linens, whole and half bleached, Durants, Calimancoes, Wildbores, &c. &c. Men's and women's cotton hose & flocks, Nankeens, Turkey yarn, Tickings &c. A complete assortment of

saddlery and harness furniture, Shoe makers' and carpenters' tools, All kinds of hard ware assorted, Cotton cards, No. 8, 9 & 10. China, glass & queens ware, Imperial, Hyson, Young hyson, TEA Fresh

They keep a constant supply of bar iron, steel, castings and sheet iron of the best qualities, assorted, and Dry Mann's licks salt.

Millers can be supplied with bolting cloths of the different numbers.

Lexington, April 7th, 1804. tf. Merchandise will be given for old Brass, Pewter & Copper.

### Thomas Love,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve months from his old stand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-house, now informs his friends and the public that he has resumed his old place of

### ENTERTAINMENT,

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both as to themselves and horses, that this country will afford. Private parties may have rooms undisturbed with the bustle of a Tavern; and gentlemen disposed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes.

Frankfort, Feb. 22, 1804.

**TO BE SOLD OR LEASED,** FOR a term of years, the FARM on which I now live, lying on the Kentucky river, in the county of Woodford, estimated at 256 acres, 80 or one hundred acres thereof cleared, affording most excellent pasture, and convenient to very fine range. On this Farm there is a Dwelling House of sawed logs, of two stories, two rooms and a passage on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, with convenient out-houses, an excellent spring, spring-house, garden, and variety of choice fruit, also, appurtenances thereto. A ferry, warehouse, and two other houses and out-tillages, capable of accommodating families. For terms apply to John Pofflethwait in Lexington, or on the premises, to the subscriber.

CHARLES SCOTT.

October 15, 1804.

### FOUND

On the night of the 2d inst. in the streets of Lexington, A MAHOGANY KNIFE CASE. The owner may get it by applying at Wynn & Redd's Coach Shop, on Main street, and paying the price of this advertisement. 3P

### POTATOES.

ONE Hundred bushels first quality, for the accommodation of those trading down the River, may be had on the bank, at the first Vineyard, Kentucky River.

Jno. J. Dufour.

Dec. 4, 1804.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office, in Lexington, on Tuesday first day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the President and Directors.

W. MACBEAN, Clerk.

Lexington, Dec. 1st 1804.



### BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,  
At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tie your cuts loose. H. C.

### NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnston, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan Jun. John Jordan Jun. & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately, and pay off their respective accounts to ANDREW F. PRICE, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured that suits will be instituted against them without discrimination.

John Jordan Jun.  
Lexington, Sept. 4, 1804.

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, about 6 miles from Mann's Lick on the road to Lexington, about two weeks since, a dark bay, full blooded mare, very likely, about 7 years old, about 15 hands high, with a long switch tail, heavy with foal, shod all round, no brand or natural mark, that is recollect. Any person delivering the above described mare to the subscriber in Lexington, and prosecuting the thief to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or for the mare only, ten dollars.

GEORGE ADAMS.

Lexington, Nov. 26th, 1804. tf

### To the Amateurs of the Fine Arts.

### PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

ANY person desirous of procuring the likeness of General George Washington, in copperplate printing, can do so by applying at Bradford's or Anderdon's printing offices, in Lexington, where a subscription is opened at per copy.

Should sufficient encouragement be given to defray the expences of the above undertaking, the portraits of Jefferson, Adams, and Hamilton, shall also be executed.

### Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

Lexington, Nov. 24, 1804.

### HOG'S BRISTLES WANTED.

One shilling and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, clean, well combed HOG'S BRISTLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Cross street and Short street, Lexington; where he continues to carry on

BRUSH MAKING in all its various branches. Any person may be supplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholesale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore sold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He still continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1804.

### Encyclopaedia.

THE American Edition of the

Encyclopaedia,

May be had at this Office, low for cash, if application is immediately made.

### Writing Paper,

For Sale by the Ream.

### Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends & the publick, that he has opened a house of PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT, in that large two story brick house, just above the new building intended for the Kentucky Insurance Company, on Main street.

JNO. P. WAGNON.

Nov. 6, 1804.

### FOR SALE

### 556 Acres of Land,

ON the Cumberland River near Eddyville, in the name of Francis Brooke.

1000 Acres one moiety of 2000

Acres on Highland Creek.

833 1-3 Acres, one moiety of

1666 2-3 Acres in the name of

George Lewis, including Weedon's

Lick.

910 Acres Ohio state, main

Paint Creek, within 11 miles of Chi-

licothe.

These Lands will be sold low, &

on long credit for the greater part c

the purchase money.

Apply to CUTH. BANKS

LEXINGTON O&G. 8th, 1804.

### TO RENT & HIRE.

### A VALUABLE FARM o

A Hickman creek, where Joh Glover now lives, containing 16 acres of cleared land, an exellent two story stone dwelling house, ar other convenient out houses, and a excellen barn; a large apple orchard I suppose sufficient to make 100 barrels of cyder, a large peach orchard I suppose 700 trees, a cherry orchard and pear trees, a fine garde still house, &c. excellent spring at stock water, which I will rent private, together or divided to se persons willing to rent, on or before the 1st day of January next, and not then rented, will be rented the highest bidder, on the premis for one or more years. And at the same time and place will be hired out for one year a number of N

GROES, men, women, girls, a

boys, the property of John M. You Jun. by H. HARRISON.

His Guard

Nov. 1st, 1804. tf

### Jessamine County, S.E.

October Circuit court, 1804.

James Owens, complainant,

against

John Williams's heirs, Thomas Caldwell,

David Noon, Nathaniel Blerins and

Daniel Strunk, defendants.

### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Daniel Strunk, hav-

ing failed to enter his appearance herein, ac-

cording to law and the rules of this court, &

it appearing to their satisfaction that he is not

an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on motion

of the complainant, by his counsel, it is or-

dered that the said Daniel Strunk do appear

here on the third day of our next April court,

to answer the complainant's bill, and that a

copy of this order be inserted in some one of

the Kentucky prints, according to law.

Acopy. Teste,

\*6s. Sam'l. H. Woodson, c.j.c.c.

### STATE OF KENTUCKY et al.

Clarke circuit, October term, 1804.

John, William, Elijah, James, And-

rew, Robert, Agga, and Anna

M'Creeky, heirs of Robert M'Cree-

ry, deceased, complainants,

Against

William Gillaspie, and Benjamin Ef-

til, &c. defendants.

### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant William Gillaspie,

not having entered his appear-

ance herein agreeably to law and the

rules of this court, and it appearing

to the satisfaction of the court that

he is not an inhabitant of this com-

monwealth, on the motion of the

complainants by their counsel, it is or-

dered that the said defendant do

appear here on the third day of our

next April term, and answer the

complainants' bill, that a copy of this

order be inserted in the Kentucky

Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste,

Sam'l. M. Taylor, c.j.c.c.

### Thomas Hart jun.

WISHES to sell or rent, the

### Brick House,

On main street, lately occupied

by Capt. Wm. West.

November 30th, 1804.

Enquire of the Printer hereof.

### DIRECT TAX.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed on the 3d of March last, entitled, "An act further to amend an act, entitled, 'An act to lay and collect a direct tax, within the United States,' the collectors of said tax are directed to transmit to the Supervisor, correct transcripts of lists of all lands or lots which they have sold for the non-payment of said tax—And it is further provided, that any person making payment to the Supervisor, of the taxcolts and interest upon any tract of land or lots sold, should be permitted to redeem the same, provided such payment or tender of payment be made within the period prescribed by law—which in this state will expire generally in January and February next—in pursuance of the provisions of the above recited act, public notice is hereby given, that I am in possession of all the collectors, lists of lands and lots, which have been sold for non-payment of the said tax, within this state, (save two which are expected daily) and that any person wishing to redeem lands or lots which have been sold, may do so by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

- JAMES

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Mondav, Nov. 19.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay, the house agreed to the resolution requesting the president to make to capt. S. Decatur a present of a sword, and the officers and crew, as an honorable testimonial of the service which Congress entertains of the services in destroying the Tripolitan frigate of 44 guns in the harbor of Tripoli.

The words at the end of the resolution "late U. S. frigate Philadelphia," on motion of Mr. R. Griswold, were struck out.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded by one fifth of the members present, and were Yeas 105, Nays 2, viz. Messrs. Wm. Butler and R. Stanford—Ordered to be enrolled—it was afterwards bro't in and passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, together with a report and estimate of the appropriations necessary for the year 1805, and a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the current year down to the 1st October.

Referred to the committee of ways and means, and ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, November 20.

Dr. Mitchell, from the committee appointed on that part of the president's message respecting the lead mines in Louisiana, reported a resolution authorising the president to appoint an agent who shall be instructed to collect all the material information respecting the actual condition, occupancy and titles of the same, and the agent to make report before the next session of Congress. The resolution was read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole.

Gen. Varnum in the chair.

Mr. Lucas suggested the propriety of altering the resolution so as to make it general as to all kinds of ore and even to embrace salt springs and licks. He knew there were other

the resolution that it was a mere temporary employment, not likely to be of longer duration than three or four months; for the report is instructed to be made before the next meeting of congress.

The doctor concluded, that if Mr. L. would reconcile himself to vote for the present motion upon this explanation, and he should hereafter defer a more extensive examination into the actual circumstances of the newly acquired territory, he might rely upon his earnest co-operation.

Mr. Lucas observed in reply, that Louisiana had been held alternately by three or four nations; each of which in sequence had granted titles to more or less of the lands in question—An examination into those titles would at this time excite a high degree of sensibility among the inhabitants, who, he thought ought in their youthful state, to be treated by congress with tenderness and delicacy.

The titles were various. Some derived from the governors of the country, some from commanders of posts—

Many of the latter he believed might be considered by the agent illegal; especially as he had learned that the commander of St. Louis, in N. Louisiana, held paramount authority over the subordinate posts, and that without his approbation the lands so granted would not be allowed; yet these persons who held under such title, and by occupancy and improvement consider themselves the bona fide proprietors of the lands. He feared that the enquiry intended by the resolution might create great dissatisfaction, while a postponement for the present could do no possible evil.

Mr. Newton said if Mr. L. had made a correct statement of the condition in which the titles in that country really stood, and he had no reason to doubt it, it would operate as the strongest reason on his mind to pass the resolution: tho' it would be perceived that the agency to be given on the present occasion extended no farther than to the lead mines. The gentleman, Mr. L. had yesterday mistaken his friend's (Dr. Mitchell's) object supposing a general agency was intended to be raised. He had mistaken him again to-day by thinking the agent was to go into the territory of Louisiana to decide upon the titles he might have an opportunity of examining. This was not the case. He was merely to enquire into the actual condition of the lead mines, the occupancy and title, for the information of congress. We are not going to send a board of commissioners, or a judiciary establishment, for the purpose of hearing and determining upon the claims set up, but to procure for ourselves that information which will enable the government to decide, without their instrumentality. If the gentleman, Mr. L. views the subject in this point of light, he will find it freed from his objection.

The question was now put, and the resolution passed, 74 members voting in its favor. It was thereupon ordered to be transmitted to the Senate for concurrence.

A petition from the inhabitants on Monongahala, praying the establishment of a road through that country. Referred to the committee on roads, for connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Ohio.

Mr. Rhea of Tennessee moved a resolution for the establishment of an office for exhibiting and recording deeds and papers relating to grants of land in Louisiana; whether made by France, Spain, or Great Britain, to be entered in the original language, with an American translation of the same. Ordered to lie on the table.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 8.

On Friday week, a bill to amend and repeal in part, the act incorporating the Kentucky Insurance Company, passed the Senate, twelve members voting in favor of it, and seven against it. The yeas and nays were as follows:

Yea—Mr. Cassady, Mr. Crutcher, Mr. Delta, Mr. Grant, Mr. Hickman, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Slaughter, Mr. Winlock, Mr. Williams and Mr. White, 12.

Nays—Mr. Alexander, Mr. Clay, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Logan, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Trotter, 7.

The object of this bill, we understand, first, to repeal that part of the law incorporating the company, which enables them to sue and recover on assignments, unless such obligations should expire on the face of them that they are to be payable and negotiable at the office of the company; and secondly, to make the individual property of each stockholder liable for the payment of the paper in circulation, in case the Company's capital should not be sufficient.

The subject is now before the house of representatives and has occasioned more warm and animated debates than any other which has come before the legislature since the change of the judiciary system. Indeed, it is a very comprehensive field for the display of eloquence, and is a subject which involves consequences well worthy the serious consideration of the legislature and the public at large. We regret that it is not in our power to lay before our readers these interesting debates and particularly the speeches of Messrs. Clay and Grundy who took opposite sides of the question—Mr. Clay, in support of the bank establishment, and Mr. Grundy in opposition to it.

The defendant William Birney, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant Birney is no inhabitant of this State, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the 3d day of the next February Term of this Court, and answer the complainant's bill; and that, this order be inserted in some one of the Kentucky News Papers agreeable to law.

A Copy Attest,

VINCENTNES, (L. T.) Nov. 20.  
On the 3d of this inst. a treaty was signed at St. Louis, by governor Harrison, as commissioner on the part of the United States, and by the chiefs of the Sac, and Fox tribes of Indians, by which the latter have ceded to the United States the extensive tract of country included within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at a point of the Missouri river opposite the mouth of the Gasconade river; thence in a direct course, so as to strike the river Jefferson, at the distance of 30 miles from its mouth, and down the Jefferson to the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi, to the mouth of the Oauchita river, and up the same to a point which shall be 30 miles direct line from the mouth of the said river; thence in a direct line to a point where the Fox river, a branch of the Illinois, leaves a small lake called Sa-kargan; thence down the Fox river, to the Illinois river, and down the same to the Mississippi. This is undoubtedly among the most valuable acquisitions we have ever been able to procure from the Indians, and reflects great credit upon the Governor, to whose influence & good management, we can alone attribute the successful negotiation; it has a front of six hundred miles upon the Mississippi and contains 80,000 square miles, which is equal to 51,000,000 acres, mostly flat rate, and a part of it abounding in minerals.

are new—they are unprecedented in the legislative proceedings of a free people. Is it then come to this, that a public officer cannot decently express his opinion on an important question, which is the subject of general controversy and animadversion, without being in danger of losing his office! Cannot a member of the legislature, on the floor of the House, declare his sentiment that the two political parties which exist there are distinctly marked, without being subjected to a reprimand from the Speaker? Well may the patriots of Connecticut exclaim—The reign of terror indeed!

The federalists of that state, alarmed at the increasing strength of republicanism, appear determined to make a persecuting and inquisitorial use of power, before it is finally wrested from them, in order to crush by violent and vindictive measures, the growth and prevalence of political principles which oppose their own. But the effort is vain, they may for a moment suppress the freedom of speech, but not of sentiment. Though they may for a short season, smother the flame, they cannot extinguish it; it is a flame enkindled by a spark from the altar of '76; whose blaze is unquenchable. Let then the republicans of Connecticut persevere; we venture to predict that the reign of the present demagogues in that state is short; their power will soon be annihilated, the day of retribution is at hand.

From the Political Barometer.

BLUE Laws revived in Connecticut.

IT will be recollect that an interesting question has recently been called up, and copiously discussed in Connecticut, to wit "whether that state has a constitution." The republicans contended that it had not, the federalists that it had; and many were the controversial arguments which appeared in their respective papers upon the subject, evidently shewing that public opinion was greatly divided, and is yet undetermined on this point. It appears that among those who had expressed an opinion that the state had no constitution, were William Judd, Jabez H. Tomlinson, Agur Judson, Hezekiah Goodrich, & Nathaniel Manning, Justices of the peace, for the expression of which sentiments, these gentlemen were cited to answer before the General Assembly, and to shew cause, if any they have, why their commissions should not be revoked!

This citation business originated with the governor and Council, (upper House,) and was sent from thence, in a bill, to the House of Representatives, where it underwent considerable discussion before the question was taken. In the course of the debate, a republican member (Samuel Hart Jun.) observed as follows; "Two things (said he) are necessary to obtain an object—the ability and the disposition; both of these the House possess—I therefore deem it unnecessary—unavailing, to say anything on the subject." These remarks were seized with avidity by the federalists, and Mr. Hart was charged with an attempt to degrade the dignity of the House!

Mr. Hart rose to explain; "He had no intention (he said) of charging the House with a disposition to do wrong; he only alluded to the two political parties which existed in the House, and which he considered as distinctly marked as the lines and boundaries of a county." These remarks, instead of allaying the tempest, only tended to increase it. The federalists became outrageous; the language of Mr. Hart, they said was immodest, indecent, insulting! A loud clamor was raised, and a motion made that, unless he would come forward and take back his expressions, he should be publicly reprimanded from the Chair! which was finally carried. In consequence of this resolution, the Speaker, the next morning, immediately after the roll was called, requested Mr. Hart to rise in his place, in order to receive the reprimand. Mr. Hart did not rise. The Speaker again requested him to rise. Mr. Hart said, "He knew of no rule of the House which compelled him to rise; if there were any such rule, he wished to know it." This put the feds a little to a nonplus; no such rule existed; but decency and propriety (in federal opinion) required it; and a member (Mr. Cleveland) hastily observed that "If there were no rule of the House which compelled him to rise, he trifled the House would make a rule to get him out of it, and would do it pretty soon." (hem!) It was then moved that the sense of the House should be taken on the question, which was accordingly done, and it was decided that Mr. Hart should rise; he then rose, received a solemn reprimand from the Speaker—and sat down again.

SAM'L. WOODSON, D. C.

Such extraordinary and coercive measures cannot fail of creating serious alarm in the mind of every friend to impartial liberty. They

are new—they are unprecedented in the legislative proceedings of a free people. Is it then come to this, that a public officer cannot decently express his opinion on an important question, which is the subject of general controversy and animadversion, without being in danger of losing his office! Cannot a member of the legislature, on the floor of the House, declare his sentiment that the two political parties which exist there are distinctly marked, without being subjected to a reprimand from the Speaker? Well may the patriots of Connecticut exclaim—The reign of terror indeed!

The federalists of that state, alarmed at the increasing strength of republicanism, appear determined to make a persecuting and inquisitorial use of power, before it is finally wrested from them, in order to crush by violent and vindictive measures, the growth and prevalence of political principles which oppose their own. But the effort is vain, they may for a moment suppress the freedom of speech, but not of sentiment. Though they may for a short season, smother the flame, they cannot extinguish it; it is a flame enkindled by a spark from the altar of '76; whose blaze is unquenchable. Let then the republicans of Connecticut persevere; we venture to predict that the reign of the present demagogues in that state is short; their power will soon be annihilated, the day of retribution is at hand.

As we are daily victims of casualties and diseases, the mind of man has ever been employed to prevent the recurrence of the one, and to remedy the other. Self love was, perhaps, the original stimulus that led to these researches; but it is certainly now, in most cases, benevolent affection of the humane heart that directs the application of their results. If, under this view, I should communicate to a suffering fellow creature the means of relief, though it may differ from the received principle of the science of medicine, and the practice of physicians in a very prevalent and a very fatal disease, the consumption, I hope I shall not be deemed affumming or obtuse—Completely to eradicate this disorder, I will not positively say the following remedy is capable of doing; but I will venture to affirm, by a temperate mode of living, (avoiding wholly liquors); wearing flannel next the skin; and taking every morning, half a pint of new milk mixed with a wine glass full of the expressed juice of green beans bound; the complaint will not only be relieved, but the individual shall procure to himself a length of days beyond what its mildest form could give room to hope for. I am myself, Sir, a living witness of the beneficial effects of this agreeable and, though innocent, yet powerful application.

Four weeks use of the hoarhound and milk relieved the pains of my breast; gave me to breathe deep, long and free; strengthened and harmonized my voice; and restored me to a state of better health than I had enjoyed for many years. Hence I am emboldened to pray you to make this known through the medium of your paper, that the public welfare may be promoted by the preservation of private worth; that the sacred ties of friendship; the blissful union of love; the high, ennobled, and interesting connexions, of husband and wife, parent and child, may not be suddenly and so frequently severed by the hand of death.

P.

U. S. Gaz.

Bourbon Circuit, August term, 1804.

John Shaw, complainant.

Robert Ballentine & others defts.

In Chancery.

The defendant Ballentine, not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, by his counsel, it is ordered, that he do appear here on the third day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted for eight weeks successively in some one of the Gazettes of this state.

(A copy) Attest

Thomas Arnold, Clerk.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN or stolen from the subscriber, living within two miles of Limestone, on the road to Washington, about the 20th of July last,

A Sorrel Mare and Stud Colt,

The Mare was 4 years old last Spring, about 14 hands 3 inches high, her off hind foot white up to the fetlock, and a few white hairs in her forehead, shews the blood; branded on the near shoulder HO, but the H appears like I unless closely examined; the Colt was foaled in May last, and is also a Sorrel, with a few white hairs in his forehead. Whoever will deliver the above described creatures to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward; or ten dollars for information, by Post, to the Mayville Post-Office, where she may be had. The Mare was raised by Mr. Henry Odell, near D'ville, where it was supposed she would attempt to go.

Elijah Martin.

December 8th, 1804.



"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations humbring at his back.

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 18.

On Tuesday evening last, Frederick Zimmerman esq. of Jessamine county, was thrown from his horse, about three miles from this town, with such violence that it put an immediate period to his existence.

On Thursday morning, about ten o'clock, the inhabitants of this town were again alarmed by a fire breaking out in the shop of Messrs. Ethel and Gallatin. It was soon extinguished without much damage being sustained. If three fires in one week, will not excite the members of the Lexington Fire Company, to do something for their own safety, we had as well remain silent.

From Frankfort we learn, that the bill to amend the law incorporating the Kentucky Insurance Company, has been returned to the senate with amendments, and there laid on the table until the end of the session. The legislature, it is thought, will rise to-morrow.

Yesterday's mail has furnished us with the particulars of the attacks on Tripoli; but the late hour at which it arrived, owing to the bad roads, prevents us from laying them before our readers, in this day's Gazette. In the first attack, Lieutenant James Decatur, was killed in boarding one of the enemy's gun-boats, and lieutenant Tripp, in carrying another, received 11 sabre wounds, none of which were mortal. —In the second attack, gun boat No. 9, blew up, by which we lost 2 promising young officers, (Lieut. Jas. Caldwell and Mr. Dorsey) and 8 of the crew. The bashaw has offered to make peace, and restore the prisoners to us for 150,000 dollars, which has been refused, and our squadron was preparing for another attack.

From Frankfort we learn that a conspiracy for carrying off a number of negroes and horses from that neighbourhood, had been detected. Murphy (lately from the penitentiary) who was the ring-leader in this business, is now in custody, on divers charges. Ind. Gaz.

#### CRIM. CON.

*Rev. Charles Missey, vs. The Most Noble The Marquis of Headfort.*  
The trial of the action in this cause came on at the late assizes of Ennis, in Ireland, before the Honorable Baron Smith, and a most respectable Jury, of which the two first Jurors were, Sir Edward O'Brien, and Sir Joseph Peacock, Bart's. The action was brought for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, and the damages were laid at 40,000l. After eloquent statements and speeches to evidence, by Mess. Ponsonby, Curran, Hoare, and Quin, the proofs were summed up by the learned judge; and the jury, after having retired for about ten minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with 10,000l. damages and 6d. costs.

#### MR. CURRAN'S SPEECH.

[Every reader of taste, we are confident, will be heartily gratified by the following abstract of the Speech of Mr. CURRAN, & evidence in the late Crim. Con. Trial in Ireland, MASSEY v. the Marquis of HEADFORT.—London paper]

Never so clearly as in the present instance have I observed that safeguard of justice, which Providence has placed in the nature of man. Such is the impious dominion with which truth and reason wave their sceptre over the human intellect, that no solicitation, however artful, notwithstanding, however commanding, can reduce its allegiance. In proportion to the humility of our submission to its rule, do we rise into some faint emulsion of that ineffable and presiding divinity, whose characteristic attribute is to be condescended and bound by the inexorable laws of its own nature, so as to be all-wise and all-just from necessity rather than election. You have seen it in the Learned Advocate who has preceded me, most peculiarly and strikingly illustrated. You have seen his great talents, perhaps the first in any country, languishing under a cause too weak to carry him, and too heavy to be carried by him. He was forced to dismisse his natural candour and sincerity, and having no merits in his cause, to take refuge in the dignity of his own manner, the resources of his own ingenuity, from the overwhelming difficulties

with which he was surrounded. The contempt of virtue & man, could you Learned Counsel has told you that have expected the arrogance, of this unfortunate woman is not to be barbarity, and folly of so foul, be estimated at forty thousand pounds—cause of so false an imputation? He fatal and unquestionable is the truth should have reflected, and have blushed of this assertion. Alas! Gentlemen, she is no longer worth any thing; faded, fallen, degraded, and disgraced, she is worth less than nothing! But it is for the honor, the hope; the expectation, the tenderness, and the comforts that have been blasted by the Defendant, and have fled forever, that you are to remunerate the plaintiff by the punishment of the defendant. It is not her present value which you are to weigh—but it is her value at the time when she sat basking in a husband's love, with the blessing of Heaven on her head, and its purity in her heart; when she sat among her family, and administered the morality of the parental board. Estimate that past value—compare it with its present deplorable diminution—and it may lead you to form some judgment of the severity of the injury, and the extent of the compensation. The Learned Counsel has referred you to other cases, and other countries, for instances of moderate verdicts—I can refer you to some authentic instances of just ones. In the next county, 15,000l. against a subaltern officer. In Travers and M'Carthy, 5000l. against a servant. In Tighe against Jones, 10,000l. against a man not worth a shilling. What then ought to be the rule, where rank and power, and wealth, and station, have combined to render the example of his crime more dangerous—to make his guilt more odious—to make the injury to the plaintiff more grievous, because more conspicuous? I affect no levelling familiarity, when I speak of persons in the higher ranks of society—distinctions of orders are necessary, and I always feel disposed to treat them with respect—but when it is my duty to speak of the crimes by which they are degraded, I am not so fastidious as to shrink from their contact, when to touch them is essential to their disfession. However, therefore, I should feel on any other occasion, a disposition to speak of the noble defendant with the respect due to his station, and perhaps to his qualities, of which he may have many, to redeem him from the odium of this transaction, I cannot so indulge myself here, I cannot betray my client, to avoid the pain of doing my duty. I cannot forget that in this action the condition, the conduct, and the circumstances of the party, are justly and peculiarly the objects of your consideration. Who then are the parties? The plaintiff, young, amiable, of family and education. Of the generous disinterestedness of his heart, you can form an opinion from the evidence of the defendant, that he declined an alliance which would have added to his fortune and consideration, and which he rejected for an unportioned union with his present wife. She too at that time young, beautiful and accomplished; and feeling her affection for her husband increase, in proportion as she remembered the ardour of his love, and the sincerity of his sacrifice.

Look now to the defendant!—Can you behold him without shame and indignation?—With what feelings can you regard a rank that he has so tarnished, and a patent that he has so worse than cancelled? High in the army—high in the state—the hereditary Counsel of the King—of wealth incalculable;—and to this last I advert with an indignant and contemptuous satisfaction, because, as the only instrument of his guilt and shame, it will be the means of his punishment, and the source of compensation for his guilt—His Learned Counsel contends that the plaintiff has been the author of his suffering, and ought to receive no compensation for the ill consequences of his own conduct. In what part of the evidence do you find any foundation for that assertion? He indulged her, it seems, in dress—generous and attached, he probably indulged her in that point beyond his means; and the defendant now impudently calls on you for an excuse. For the adulterer in the fondness and liberality of a husband. But you have been told that the husband connived. Oacious and impudent aggravation of injury—to add calumny to worship, when the miserable husband insults, and outrage to dishonor?—From whom but a man having no compunctions in his own breast to restrain him, could you expect such brutal disregard for the feelings of others? From whom but the cold-blooded seducer?—from what but the exhausted have his crime confined to its infamy, the habitual community with pernicious and miserable aggravations, vice—from what but the habitual unless he also gave it a cloak and colour of factitious sacrilege and impiety.—In the most odious contempt of every personal feeling, of public opinion, of common humanity, did he parade this woman to the seashore, whence he transported his precious cargo to a country where her example may be less mischievous than in her own: where I agree with my learned Colleagues in heartily wishing he may remain with her for ever. We are too poor, too simple, too unadvanced a country, for the example of such achievements.—When the relaxation of morals is the natural growth and consequence of the great progress of arts and wealth, it is accompanied by a refinement that makes it less gross than shocking: but for such palliations we are at least a century too young. In every point of view in which I can look at the subject, I see you are called upon to give a verdict, of bold and just, and indignant, and exemplary compensation. The injury of the plaintiff demands it from your justice. The delinquency of the defendant provokes it by its enormity.—The rank on which he has relied for impunity, has the defendant endeavoured to make the softest and most amiable feelings of the heart, the pretext of his slanderous imputations—an ancient and respectable Prelate, the husband of his wife's sister, chained down to the bed of sickness, perhaps to the bed of death, in that distressing situation, my client suffered that wife to be the bearer of consolation to the bosom of her sister—he had not the heart to refuse her—and the softness of his nature is now charged on him as a crime. He is now insolent and bold that he connived at his diabolical, and that he ought to have foreseen that the mansion of sickness and of sorrow would have been made the scene of affliction and of guilt. On the charge of connivance I will not further weary you, or exhaust myself; I will add nothing more, than that it is as false as it is impudent—that in the evidence it has not a colour of support—and that with your verdict you should mark it with reprobation. The other subject, namely, he was indiscreet in his confidence, does, I think, call for discussion: for, I trust, you see that I effect not any address to your passions, by which you may be led away from the subject—I presume merely to separate the parts of this affecting case, and to lay them item by item, before you, with the coldness of detail, and not with any colouring or display of fiction or of fancy. Honorable to himself was his unsuspecting confidence, but fatal mistake we admit it to have been, when we look to the abuse committed upon it; but where was the guilt of this indiscretion?

He did admit this noble Lord to pass his threshold as his guest. Now the charge which this Noble Lord builds on this indiscretion is—"Thou fool, thou hadst confidence in my honour, and that was a guilty indiscretion—thou simpleton, thou thoughtest that an admitted and a cherished guest would have respected the laws of honor and hospitality, and thy indiscretion was guilt."—Gentlemen, what horrid alternative in the treatment of wives would such reasoning recommend? Are they to be imurred by worse than Eastern barbarity?—Are their principles to be depraved—their passions sublimated—every finer motive of action extinguished by the inevitable consequences of thus treating them like slaves? Or is a liberal and generous confidence in them to be the passport of the adulterer, and thy indiscretion was guilt?"—Gentlemen, what horrid alternative in the treatment of wives would such reasoning recommend? 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"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

Mr. BRADFORD,

By giving the enclosed a place in your useful paper, you will much oblige your humble servant.

Z.

VERSES,

Inscribed to the LADIES of Western America, by their friend and humble admirer,

Z.

Ye Beauties of the Western Land,  
Attend a Stranger's lay,  
And mark how Fashion's erring hand,  
Has led your steps astray.

When Nature to each lovely Form  
Its just proportions gave,  
She meant the heart of Man to warm,  
And doom'd him for your slave.

But well she knew that wayward heart  
Not Beauty could secure,  
Till Modesty perform'd her part  
And made its fitters sure.

Soe gave the eye its timid glance,  
The cheek with blushes spread,  
And o'er the bosom's soft expanse  
The decent kerchief laid.

But Fashion with presumptuous zeal,  
Would all her work deface.  
She dares th' electric blush to steal  
The kerchief to displace.

The bosom now expos'd and bare  
To every vulgar eye,  
The modest Loves which nestled there,  
Have been compelled to fly.

No more your Swain's enamor'd thought  
O'er fancied beauties strays,  
They meet his faded view unsought,  
And court th' indecent gaze.

Ye wedded Fair, whose every grace,  
Your "Bosom's Lord" should  
claim,  
Let not such loose attire disgrace  
Your yet unspotted fame.

But only to your Cherub train  
Those heavenly orbs disclose,  
When nurture swel's each throbbing  
vain  
To soothe their infant woes.

Thus shall your empire o'er our breast,  
Extend to life's decline,  
And Beauty by the Virtues drest,  
With charms resists the blime.

Z.  
"Trifles, light as air."

A duel was lately fought between two country squires, on the plan of the fatigued rencontre in "FOLLY AS IT FLIES," and after exchanging shots like Cursitor and Post Obit, one second proposed their shaking hands, on which the other observed, there is no occasion, their hands have been shaking all the time.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave the State, & expecting to be absent some months, most earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate application to William H. Richardson, & Thomas Barlow, Students of Medicine for settlement, who at this time reside in Lexington, and are authorized to receipt for all monies paid on my account. It is hoped that no compulsory measures will be necessary--It is however expected that prompt payments will be made.

W. WARFIELD,

November 5th, 1804.

DRS. BROWN & WARFIELD  
BEG leave to inform the public that they will practice

MEDICINE & SURGERY,  
In partnership, in the town of Lexington and the vicinity.

They have just received from Philadelphia, supply of

FRESH DRUGS,  
which they will sell wholesale or retail, at their New Apothecary Shop, next door to Mr. Leavy's store. Physicians who purchase, will be supplied only with such as are fresh and genuine.

Surgeons' Instruments & Shop Furniture

May also be had.

October 20th, 1804.

Alex. Parker & Co.  
HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their store in Lexington, on Main street, opposite the court-house, a very extensive and elegant assortment of

Merchandise,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD WARE,

QUEEN'S,

GLASS & WARES,

CHINA,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms for cash and good inspected Crop Tobacco.

Nov. 26, 1804.

## NOW PUBLISHING BY Charles Wilkins,

the Brick House opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray, an Extensive Assortment of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queen's Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, & Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for Cash

or Hemp.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

\* \* \* Four or five Journeymen Rope-Makers wanted. None need apply but good workmen.

## BLUE, RED AND GREEN DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the

WHEEL-WRIGHT BUSINESS,

and BLUE DYING,

On High street, at the sign of the Spinning Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool with a warm dye, which he will warrant to stand equal to any blue in America. The deepest blue for 4/6 per lb. My token is I.C. stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove either of the colours will please to wash them, which will convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

JOHN GOLDWELL.

Lexington, 1st May, 1804. tf



## WILSON'S TAVERN,

(LATELY POSTLETHWAIT'S.)

I HAVE rented the House and Tavern, lately occupied by me, in this town, to Joshua Wilson, formerly of Bardstown. I beg leave to return my sincere thanks to my numerous customers, for their preference in my favor whilst in that house, and am happy, and confident in assuring those who continue their favors to Mr. Wilson, that they will find every accommodation that the house and situation is capable of affording--which, I hope I do not presume in saying, will be equal to any in the Western Country.

J. POSTLETHWAIT.

Lexington, (K.) June 4, 1804.

UNGRATEFULLY abandoned the service of the subscriber, on the 11th ult. by the injudicious counsel of some plebeians, a Negro Woman named

CILLA,

About 23 years of age, pock-marked, and rather of an auburn complexion, of about an ordinary stature, stout and well made, and has a cicatrice on the inside of her right arm, below the elbow, speaks broken English, and has a smattering of the German language, and when she went away was far advanced in pregnancy; she was born and raised to adolescence, in the state of New-York, from thence emigrated to South Carolina, at which place I became her proprietor last spring, and I suspect from some of her innuendoes, previous to her deposition, that she will endeavour to get to one or the other of those states, but rather suppose to the latter. It is probable that she has procured a pass in my name, from some of those rabble who egged her to exile. Any person arresting said Negro and bringing or safely conveying her to me, or incarcерating her so that I get her, and communicating the same through the medium of a letter, by Mail, lodged in the Lexington Post-Office, shall be amply compensated, by me, living at Boone's Station, 10 mil<sup>g</sup> East of Lexington.

Ricbd. Bledsoe.

Dec. 4, 1804.

The noted imported Stallion, SPREAD EAGLE,

Will stand to cover mares the ensuing season, at Danville.

And,

The superior English Stallion

STERLING.

Will stand the season at this place; their pedigrees, performances and prices of covering, will be given the public in due time.

Wm. T. Banton.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1804.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Clarke County, Kentucky, a bright mulatto man, named Harlin, about 25 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, well made, straight hair, has a small impediment in his speech; he took away with him a striped cotton coat, waistcoat and overalls, one black wool hat, one white fur, do. and one Dutch blanket, half worn. I will give the above reward for apprehending the said mulatto, and securing him in any jail, so that I can get him, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Achilles Eubank.

Clarke County, Dec. 1, 1804.

## DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

HAS removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. Ambrose Dudley's, where he will continue to practice Medicine, in all its different branches. All those indebted to him, are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts.

April 9, 1804.

## FOR SALE,

A Merchant-Mill, Saw-Mill

and Distillery.

SITUATE on the waters of Silver-creek, in Madison county, about six miles from the court-house, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of

## LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any in the state, and the Mills and Distillery in prime order. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.

Madison county } Oct. 1st, 1803. } tf

## MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean Passports issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next, those of the new form will be issued at the custom houses, to every vessel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and surrendering the former passport of which the may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States from capture until the 1st of July, 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable, and the new one alone in use.

Department of State, }

23d of May, 1804. }

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the Collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices. 6m

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Quantity of

FLAX & HEMP SEED;

DELIVERED at George Leib's oil mill, on the Limetone road, about half a mile from the court-house in Lexington; for which a generous price will be given.

William Bobb.

Sept. 10. 1804. tf

## BOAT-YARD.

KEEL, ORLEAN or KENTUCKY Boats, will be delivered on the Monongahela river, at any place between Brownsville (Redstone) and Pittsburgh, on the short-horned and most moderate terms. As I conceive I am better prepared for boat building than any other on these waters, Iatter myself that the Kentucky merchants, and traders to New-Orleans, &c. will be better and more speedily accommodated at my yard, than they can at any other. Orders addressed to me at Brownsville shall be duly attended to.

John McCoriney.

October 4th, 1804. 9w

I wish to purchase a large quantity of

Flax Seed,

For manufacturing and for exportation.

Also, a quantity of

Hemp Seed,

To be delivered after the first of September next, at my Oil mill, where

LINSEED OIL

of the first quality may always be had.

JOHN BOBB.

July 25.

N. B. I have provided good vessels

of different sizes for containing oil.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received from New-Orleans, per the boat Jefferson, Robert Spragg, Master.

123 boxes 1st quality Havannah Sugar,

6 barrels do. Spanish Indigo,

6 puncheons Rum,

3 pipes London particular Madeira Wine,

1 do. Sherry,

63 doz. best long cork Claret,

Which will be sold low for approved notes at 60 and 90 days. Apply to

John Jordan, Jr. or

Banks & Owings.

Lexington (K.) 2d July, 1804.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received

from Philadelphia, at his store in Paris, in addition to his former stock, an elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which was bought uncommonly low for cash, paid at the time of purchasing; and as he means to quit business, he will sell the goods on hand at his store, at the first cost and carriage, for the cash in hand paid.

He also returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the publick in general for past favors, since he commenced business in this place; and in confirmation of his friendship and high esteem, will close business in giving good bargains.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Paris, November 26th, 1804.

P. S. When goods are charged, or sold for produce, they will be at the customary prices in this place.

4

W. S.

A GREEABLE to a decree of

THE HON. THE CIRCUIT COURT,

HAVE just received from New-Orleans, per the boat Jefferson, Robert Spragg, Master.

123 boxes 1st quality Havannah Sugar,

6 barrels do.